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SOURCE Documentary as indicated. (Information specifically requested.)

RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH OF THE LENIN INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MEDICINE, KAZAN, USSR

"Functional Relationship between Vitamin D and the Parathyroid," R. M. Mamish, Lenin Inst for Advancement of Med, Kazan

"Byull Eksper Biol i Med" Vol 12, 1945, pp 69-72

Administration of large amounts of vitamin D (I) to rats resulted in a decrease in size of parathyroid glands. Doses of 40,000 I.U. of I resulted in this and other symptoms of I hypervitaminosis. The decrease in size of the glands is claimed to be due to a general decrease in glandular function due to the hypervitaminosis.

"Some Peculiarities of the Carcinogenic Action of Ortho-aminoazotoluene," N. I. Vylegzhanin, Lenin Inst for Advancement of Med, Kazan

"Byull Eksper Biol i Med" Vol 20, No 10/11, 1945, pp 3-6

The introduction of ortho-aminoazotoluene (I) causes characteristic changes in the liver involving the epithelial and mesenchymal elements, with more frequent and deep-seated changes in the epithelial cells. The biological activity of I seems to depend on indigenous peculiarities of different animals. In white mice the indigenous factors are more important in determining the changes in mesenchymal than in epithelial tissue. Thus I is a characteristic "hepatotropic" substance.

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